

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW LEADER OF EUROPE.

Whatever immediate results the great struggle in Europe may have, whether France shall make a desperate effort and throw back the invaders, or Napoleon be hurled from his throne and a provisional government erected, or Prussia be induced to make peace, holding the old Alsatian provinces as security for indemnification of the war expenses—whether these or still more marvelous effects follow this brilliant campaign of the German forces—no event shines forth clear in the dim future, crowded as it will be with grand achievements and the changing destinies of empires. It is that from this, the momentous year for many decades, and perhaps centuries to come, a new great power leads European civilization.

The leadership of Europe has been held in succession, or has been shared, by many of its chief nations. In the time of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, the controlling power of the civilized world was unquestionably Spain, or the Germanic Empire of which it was the head. For a century, the Netherlands held the vast of commercial progress, and controlled the ocean, followed by England. But the struggle for the continental leadership lay in general between Germany, always broken and at war with itself, and France, which made up for inferior numbers and power by the martial qualities of its people. This struggle continued with varying fortunes for centuries, Teutonic firmness, for the most part, repelling and quenching French ardor. The same battle-grounds which appear in this war have been stained, century after century, with German and French blood, and have been made glorious by the heroism and generalship of the great commanders of both races. Through all these years of contest, however, it can never be said that Germany, as a unit, was pitted against France.

At length the democratic uprising of France, guided by the genius of the greatest military commander of modern times, gave that country the victory in the century-long struggle, and put Germany under her feet. France was now at the head of Europe. After Napoleon's fall, England may be said for certain period to have been the controlling European power, until the vast population of Russia and the increasing respect for her military force placed her at length in the front rank of the great powers. During the last fifty years, however, England has gradually sunk from her position; the Crimean war and her internal difficulties have displaced Russia; and, until the victory of Sadowa, the increasing wealth and power of France, with her central position and the audacity of her military chiefs, had given her the pre-eminence in Europe. During the sixteen years before 1866 France was unquestionably the leading power of the civilized world. And however we may admire French genius and capacity for organization, all must admit that the great influence of this brilliant people was thrown on the side of the worst evils of civilization—of standing armies, of fettered presses, of personal government and Caesarism, as the best form of political administration. Wherever France should control, whether in Italy, or Algiers, or Mexico, or Spain, there would prevail "Napoleonic ideas," government by one for the sake of one, military glory, a universal suffrage of the ignorant supporting a military chief, and all the oppression of free thought by an Imperialist ruler. Her leadership in Europe has been a hindrance to true progress and civilization.

The victory of Sadowa showed a new and formidable rival arising into supremacy. Since 1812-14 Germany had hardly been known as a power on the Continent. For a brief period then, the great German masses seemed to unite, and, despite all divisions of government and religion, to hurl themselves as one power on the invaders. The fruits of this great popular uprising, instead of cementing union, seemed only to increase separation and strengthen despotism in the fatherland. Through all succeeding changes the one cry and passion of the German people has been for "unity." But even revolution did not give them that, and it was reserved for an arbitrary statesman and an absolute sovereign to win for Germany what her people could not gain, a popular unity. The natural results of the brilliant campaign of 1866 were to sweep away all the petty barriers of government and ceremonial which had so long separated German communities, and to make Germany, from the Baltic to the Rhine, one nation, and the rival of France in European leadership. The campaign of 1870 will do more. It welds Germany into one compact mass from the North Sea to the Bavarian Alps, and places this vast community at the head of European civilization. No such grand and momentous event has happened since the overthrow of France in 1814. A Teutonic instead of a Latin race leads Europe, and nationalism in place of Caesarism, parliamentary institutions instead of personal government, peaceful development under constitutional forms, rather than military glory and Imperial rule, will now be the models presented to the world. Teutonic seriousness, Teutonic love of liberty in Church and State, and the Teuton's disposition for peace, (unless he feels his rights trampled on,) will be the qualities of the ruling race. The Latin races have done their part—and not always an inglorious one—in the world's history. Now more earnest and moral and free races must guide the helm of progress. Protestantism and parliamentary government must lead European advancement. By a marked coincidence the Pope ceases from his temporal power with the fall of Caesarism. A new European era opens, with a vast Germanic State—controlled by parliaments and without standing armies—marching at the head of civilization and progress.

INCOMPETENT DOCTORS.

The public felt a slight shiver of distrust last winter when it was shown during the examination of a person in Philadelphia, charged with furnishing fraudulent diplomas of medical colleges to persons who wished to start in business as doctors of medicine without previous study, that the diplomas were genuine, and the accused divided the proceeds of the sale of the parchments with the colleges that issued them. In short, he was a broker for the institutions; he prepared the customers at prices agreed upon for their diplomas; the colleges themselves filled in the names, which he furnished, upon the honorary sheepskins; and the "graduates" were thus duly constituted, having authority to practice without a particle of medical study or knowledge.

of their number, of which an abstract is given elsewhere, scarcely indicate a much higher standard of scholarship as a requisite for graduation, in many instances, than would be obtained by selling diplomas outright. A student may walk through their course of lectures for ten dollars, and graduate on just about ten dollars' worth of knowledge. The deprecation of instruction keeps pace with declining fees, "poor pay, poor preach" applying to teachers of medicine as well as to ministers of the gospel. For more than twenty years the American Medical Association has struggled to prevent the progressive decline in the standard of education required for graduation in many medical colleges, and has at length resigned the effort in despair. A competition between these institutions as to which shall have the greater number of students has resulted in lowering at once the fees and the scholarship required. This brings in a class of students to have scarcely acquired beforehand more than the rudiments of an ordinary education; they attend the lectures not to acquire knowledge, but to obtain a diploma; they ultimately "practice" not so much the healing art for others as the money-making art for themselves.

Some day these evils will work their own cure. The public, warned by shocking cases of malpractice, will inform itself respecting the character of the education conferred by different colleges, and be guided accordingly in extending its patronage to practitioners. It may be that diploma and collegiate honors will altogether fall into disrepute, the best being dragged down with the worst, so that the family physician will hereafter be selected not like a servant girl upon a "recommendation," but like a business agent upon what can be ascertained of his merit and capacity. Or it may happen that the extended facilities for manufacturing doctors will increase their number and diminish the cost of their services. Then fathers may begin to doubt the value of the profession as a means of advancement for their sons, and the budding sawbones may be sent to the farm or the workshop. In the last case there could be but little question of the benefit to the community, both by the increase of productive workmen and the decrease of youthful experimenters on vital processes.

THE "RELIGIOUS" PRESS ON THE WAR.

We find collated in some of the New York papers extracts showing the light in which some of the denominational journals of the country look upon the terrible tragedy now enacting in Europe. It is surprising and deplorable to see such events treated from a sectarian standpoint. It is to be hoped that even among men who do not profess to be governed by religious principle few would fail to look at the suffering millions of Germany and France through the medium of humanity, and to exemplify practically the true spirit of Christianity by remembering that the masses on both sides who are fighting, suffering, and dying are alike our fellow-men, and entitled as such to our benevolent sympathies without reference to their nationality or religion. Yet some of the class of journals referred to seem to treat this as a religious war, in which Roman Catholics are arrayed on one side and Protestants on the other, and shout lustily for whichever party they assume to uphold their own Church, and exult almost insanely in its triumphs. Some of them even go so far as to justify wars, and to rejoice in them, as necessary to human progress. However consistent this might be in the journals of Europe, where Church and State are united, and politics and religion are mixed up in men's minds everywhere, it is altogether contrary to the American sense of propriety. It would be reasonable to suppose that enough had been lately seen of war in this country to disgust every one with it, though it is unfortunately true that many so-called religious newspapers never throw oil at any time upon the waters of our internal discord, and have seemed to appreciate ought but the poetry of battle, which, however, may have arisen, like most ignorance of the true character of war, from a persistent failure to ascertain its character by personal observation. It is surprising to see any of the so-called religious press taking sides with the European combatants on party grounds, as if either party represented anything truly religious. "From whence come wars and fightings among you," says the volume which they profess to be the rule of their actions. "Come they not hence even of your lusts that war in your members? Ye lust, and have not; ye kill, and desire to have. That is the true source of most wars, and of none more than the present, which some of the religious newspapers persist in looking at through denominational spectacles, being unable to see the great wrong which our common humanity is suffering, as it has always suffered, from the ambition and greed of rival aspirants for supremacy, most of whom, from the earliest ages of the world, would be perfectly willing to swap off their religion, if they had it, for the consolidation of their power or perpetuation of their dynasty. These denominational zealots have no eyes for the tens of thousands of poor wretches and peasants torn from the beneficent pursuits of creative industry, and having no personal quarrel, yet forced to rend and tear each other, for the behoof of ambitious men, lying around the once peaceful field, with arms and legs shot off, or bowels pierced by bullets, writhing in agony like trampled worms, or praying for water to cool their burning thirst, or for death to come and end their sufferings. This is quite a minor feature of the contest in comparison with its bearings upon the denominational ideas and aspirations of journals which, notwithstanding their frequent predictions of the millennium, are using what influence they possess to defer it as long as possible, and who are given to quoting from the Book of Revelations, in the true spirit of the "apocalyptic ignoramus" of Dr. Scott's time, to show that either Bismarck or Napoleon is prefigured in prophecy. When those who claim to be leaders and teachers of the people look at things from such lights, it is no wonder that the masses are so often misled, and sometimes misled to their utter ruin.

WHY WENT HE FORTH?

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman has evidently put himself in a very ridiculous position. It is his claim that he was challenged by Brigham Young to a discussion on polygamy in his social and theological bearings, and to beat down the mystery of iniquity and the abomination of desolation in its very seat, departed for Salt Lake City. Arriving there and waiting on Brigham to arrange the terms of the polemic duel, he is informed that the Mormon prophet has never issued him any challenge and will not enter on the proposed discussion, though if he (Dr. Newman) so wishes the Tabernacle is open to him to preach against polygamy and Mormonism to his heart's content, and also that ten thousand Mormons will assemble to listen to his argument. On receiving this notification,

the Doctor puts himself in marching order and tramps off home, to bowell, of course, as his auditors in Washington will doubtless find to their sorrow for many a Sabbath day, the woful blindness which permits Wisdom to cry out in the streets of Salt Lake City with no man regarding her. Already, in fact, the first whispers of this war are upon us; but the question arises, What is its justice? Who did Dr. Newman go to Salt Lake for? If out of a mere lust of victory, and to show how far superior he, the learned doctor of divinity, the gentleman and scholar, was to a mere shrewd impostor and fanatic like the Mormon prophet, then, on being refused an opportunity to win those foreordained laurels, it accords with the fitness of things he should have left the field. But if his purpose was, from a sincere conviction of Mormon error and a hearty desire to wean some of its victims from its influence, to let the truth be known to Utah as far as he could spread it, why did he not accept the use of the Tabernacle, and there, in the very sanctuary of a false creed, demonstrate to ten thousand of its followers the wrong and folly of their ways? It cannot be said that the learned doctor feared for his reception, since the very occasion of his visit was to appear before a Mormon audience. That he would combat error with Brigham to defend it, but would not combat error *sola*, leads to the inference, therefore, that the vainglory, the advertisement, the trumpeting through the papers, the theatrical *outrage* of a hand-to-hand fight with the great Brigham, was Dr. Newman's sole animating reason, as it were, so as to make all the able-bodied men of the Empire ever learning authentically that Brigham had issued him a challenge—and it appears the Mormon never authorized one—and the haste with which he comes racing back to mourn Mormon deadness, are equally absurd and fantastical. Brigham or no Brigham, if the truth stirred in him, why not preach it in the Tabernacle thrown open to his use? And if the truth stirred not in him, why did he stir at all?

THE IMPENDING MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

Our latest advices announce the imminence of a popular movement in the democratic sense throughout the Italian peninsula, and add the significant expression that the proclamation of a republic there is awaited from day to day. This news chimes in singularly with the more detailed intelligence just received from the same quarter by mail. The journals of Florence, Milan, and Naples, mention the revival of agitation both North and South. In Lombardy the Mazzinians, led on by Menotti Garibaldi, are vigorously at work, and depots of arms and ammunition concealed by them have been discovered by the police in every district of the city of Milan. In Rome, so soon as the telegram announcing the withdrawal of the French garrison was made public, masses of Romans were seen shaking hands with each other and interchanging salutations in a suppressed voice. The Holy Father himself, in conversation with a foreign diplomat, is said to have remarked that only a second Mentana could recommend him to the forbearance of the Italian troops, and that was out of the question, since it would require a third French intervention—a thing clearly impossible. Meanwhile, twenty thousand Italian regulars, under General La Marmora, have been thrown forward toward Viterbo, preliminary to a friendly occupation of the Roman States, and the Papal Government is concentrating all its troops in the city and hastily repairing its fortifications, while every effort is made to supply the places of the many French and German officers who are withdrawing from the immediate service of his Holiness in order to take part in the struggle at home.

The convention between France and Italy for the evacuation of Rome, recently devised by the French Emperor on one side and the Generals Menabrea and Nigra on the other, and conveyed to Florence by Count Visconti, explicitly contemplates an offensive and defensive alliance between the two powers; the restoration of the convention of September 15, 1864, to all its force and bearing; the protection of the Papal See against every species of insurrection and violence, and the granting of a loan by France to Italy. These specifications have, of course, awakened the ire of the Italian radicals, and their organs throughout the country are in full cry against the royal government. The comic papers, which are widely circulated and wield influence in Italy, represent the latter in the form of a beautiful female seer, while the hands of Napoleon III and Victor Emanuel are seen joining in the distance. A man of the people calls on her to awake. This appeal to popular passion, sustained, as it is, by the entire radical press, has not passed unheeded, and violent demonstrations are in progress against any movement on the part of Italy to interfere in the German-French war.

Nevertheless, the Turin papers state that orders have been issued to all the railway authorities of Northern Italy to hasten their arrangements for the transportation of the new contingents of men just called out for army service, and in all the chief cities of the realm bids are requested for heavy military supplies. These preparations, in view of the peculiar financial and social condition of Italy, are not made without an eye to business. The hour is undoubtedly close at hand when the gentleman king will be forced along with the popular tide to make Rome the civic capital of Italy, or to suppress, if he can, the uprising of the radicals with the red right hand. In either case, should Napoleon fall, the spirit of the old S. P. Q. R.—the Senate and people of Rome combined in a republican commonwealth—will be hovering round the throne. Whether Pontifical exorcism will be directed, or even be required against it, is a question not difficult to answer in republican America.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

It is just one year since the French were engaged in celebrating the Centenary of Napoleon the First, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth fell on the 15th of August, 1769. Could some power have unrolled the scroll of fate before their eyes, and so have showed them what a year stood high at that time, it is possible that they would have been convinced, but their astonishment would have been caused by the apparent impudence of the power that should have afforded them a look into that shadowy and mysterious future which lies all unexplored before men. Not a Frenchman would have placed any faith in the prophet, who would have been more fortunate than wise prophets often are had he escaped Stephen's fate, which was death through the disagreeable process of lapidation. And all the world would have said the French were right in not believing him; for the military character of France stood high at that time, and with reason. No better proof is wanted of this than the general surprise created by the result of the fighting that took place week before last, a surprise quite as marked among Prussian sympathizers as it

was among French sympathizers. It has been sought to account for what happened by saying that the military reputation of France was undeserved, and that in fact she had no army worthy of the name. This seems plausible enough at the first blush, but it will not stand examination for one moment. We know that the French army did good things in the Russian war, and that some of the very men who now speak contemptuously of it were never tired of comparing it with the British force it acted with, and always to the disadvantage of the latter. The men and the commanders who fought with brilliant success against the Russians, then held to be the first of military races, must have been good soldiers; and the effect of that war was greatly to increase the spirit and audacity of the French service. We know that the French army behaved splendidly in the Italian war, and that it defeated the Austrians, though not without hard fighting and great exertions, in two great pitched battles, and on lesser, and that at the same time that so large a part of it was employed in Italy, another part of it, said to have been 200,000 strong, was so massed as to be ready to make head against the Germans, who were anxious to prevent the overthrow of German rule in the Italian Peninsula—this last force being commanded by Marshal Pélissier, who had his headquarters at Nancy, the very place which is now so frequent mention in the daily history of the Prussian war. We know that for some years past the attention of the French Government has been closely directed to military subjects, and that it has no common man, but he does not possess the military faculty, and hence, instead of adding to his army by heading it, he paralyzed it by his presence. He lost days, when he should have saved hours; and this made his men all the more unfit for action, for soldiers are sharp in estimating the character of a commander, and the feebleness of the head was felt throughout all the limbs of the great force that had been assembled so promptly to do nothing; for it does not appear that anything had been resolved upon down to the 4th of August, when the Prussians advanced; and had they not advanced, there would, it is probable, have been no fighting down to the present moment. The Emperor was averse to putting everything on one throw of the bloody dice, and for this he scarcely can be blamed; but it was a monstrous exhibition of human folly when he left his men in positions that enabled the enemy to cut them to pieces in detail. There is a wide difference between the prudence that prevents an army from advancing against a powerful enemy, and the sluttishness that leaves an army exposed to such an enemy's advance upon it. Had the French army been so posted as to have been able properly to receive the most powerful assaults the Prussians could have made upon it, the Emperor's prudence in not invading Germany would have been praised, for then the Prussians would have been repulsed, and their rashness, and not his slowness, would have been censured by all men, and particularly by the friends of what then would have been the beaten cause. The Emperor was guilty of two gross blunders—the one involved in the loss of time, and the other in the bad arrangement of his forces. For the first it may be possible to find something that can serve for an excuse; but the other never can be excused, for it involved a disregard of the very primary elements of military business, and did more than half the enemy's work to his hand, and made his victory a matter of necessity as well as of certainty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead or other Poisons to injure the Hair or System. Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND STREET, New York. 14 27 mwtf

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. Cleanses and Whitens the Teeth; Invigorates and Soothes the Gums; Purifies and Perfumes the Breath; Prevents Accumulation of Tartar; Cleanses and Purifies the Oral Cavity; Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. W. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 2210m. Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT STS., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher, Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 530 m No. 118 MARKET ST., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESTNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas, Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Franklin House, has removed to 120 WALNUT STREET, opposite the City Hall.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

FINANCIAL. AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT! 10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds OF THE Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company. At 95 and Accrued Interest. Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York. Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS. Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage. Whole Issue \$500,000. Of which a balance of only \$100,000 remains unpaid. This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season. The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed. Send for maps and circulars. For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers, COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS. SECT PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS At 75, Interest Regularly Paid. WE OFFER FOR SALE \$60,000 SOUTH MOUNTAIN IRON AND RAILROAD CO. SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. At 75 and Accrued Interest, SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD, Finished and doing good business, and about 25,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., N. W. Cor. THIRD AND CHESNUT Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS At 75, Interest Regularly Paid. WE OFFER FOR SALE \$60,000 SOUTH MOUNTAIN IRON AND RAILROAD CO. SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. At 75 and Accrued Interest, SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD, Finished and doing good business, and about 25,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., N. W. Cor. THIRD AND CHESNUT Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS At 75 and Accrued Interest, SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD, Finished and doing good business, and about 25,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., N. W. Cor. THIRD AND CHESNUT Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS At 75 and Accrued Interest, SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD, Finished and doing good business, and about 25,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., N. W. Cor. THIRD AND CHESNUT Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS At 75 and Accrued Interest, SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD, Finished and doing good business, and about 25,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., N. W. Cor. THIRD AND CHESNUT Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS At 75 and Accrued Interest, SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD, Finished and doing good business, and about 25,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., N. W. Cor. THIRD AND CHESNUT Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS At 75 and Accrued Interest, SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD, Finished and doing good business, and about 25,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

FINANCIAL. Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds, FREE OF TAXES. We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST. For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1000, \$500, and 100. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road. The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers. The trade offering necessitates a large additional cutting for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkes-Barre Railroad Company. At 85 and Accrued Interest Clear of all Taxes. INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Sterling & Wildman, FINANCIAL AGENTS, No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

SILVER FOR SALE. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 20 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

RECEIVE deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.

RECEIVE deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.

RECEIVE deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.

RECEIVE deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.

RECEIVE deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.

RECEIVE deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.

RECEIVE deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.

RECEIVE deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.